ENGLAND.

MARQUES OF MARTINGTON CHOSEN THE DES OF THE LIBERALS—THE OFFOMERTS BRANCE CLOSING THEIR RANGS.

As the meeting of the liberal party to-day the larguis of Harrington was elected leader. INFLUENTIAL MUSTER.

The meeting of the liberal members of Parliament was beld this evening and was attended by LaT gentlemen. Among those present were Messrs. H. C. Childers, Cowper-Temple, Lewis L. Dillwyn, W. H. Gladstone, George J. Goschen, Henry James, Robert Lowe, A. J. Mundella and

Mr. John Bright was chosen to preside, and, on taking the chair, said although a Parliamentary meder was necessary, still each member had a right to receive such individual liberty as honora-

A resolution regretting Mr. Gladstone's rettre-ment was adopted, after an eloquent eulogy by

Mr. Fawcett.

Mr. Villers nominated the Marquis of Hartingbon for the leadership of the party.

Mr. Morley, who was originally in favor of Mr.

Forster, seconded the nomination, and pledged
the Marquis his support and that of his friends.

The Marquis of Hartington was then unanimously elected.

Mr. Bright, in a closing speech, congratulated
the meeting on its choice.

FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL STILL UNDER CONSID BRATION IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE PRINCIPLE OF THE MACMARON PLAN APPROVED.

PARIS, Feb. 3. 1875. In the Assembly to-day the consideration of the

Ventavon bill was continued.

Clause 5, making Ministers responsible for their general policy, but holding the President responsible only in case of high rfeason, was passed.

The clause declaring Versailles the seat of the Executive power was passed.

The clause providing that in the event of a va-sancy in the Presidency by death or otherwise the Dhambers shall meet immediately and the Council of Ministers shall exercise the executive power d interim was passed.

The amendment reported by M. Dufaure yester-day from the Committee of Thirty, making pro-vision for revisions of the constitution by both Chambers assembled in Congress, was adopted after the insertion of a proviso that the Congress shall decide concerning a revision of the constitu-tion by an absolute majority, and that during the term of President MacMahon such revision can be

mittee of Turry, stated that the power of revision granted the Assembly extended to the form of government.

THE THIRD READING.

The consideration of the bill in detail having been completed, a motion was made that the House proceed to vote the third reading.

The motion was carried by a vote of \$21 year to

181 mays, and to-morrow was appointed for taking a final vote on passing the bill to its third reading. THE PROJECT OF A SENATE.

The bill providing for the organization of the Senate will come before the Assembly for its secnd reading on the 11th inst.

SPAIN.

BOTALIST SUCCESSES OVER THE CARLIST FORCES A SPIRITED ADVANCE BY THE ALFONSIST SOL-

MADRID, Feb. 3, 1875. An official despatch has been received at the War Office announcing that General Moriones has succored Pampeluna.

The Minister of War is also in receipt of intelli-

pence that an engagement took place yesterday at Otelsa between the royalists and Carlists, in which the latter were defeated.

THE ALFONSIST TROOPS IN EXCELLENT REPRIT.

The Alfonsist troops are advancing victoriously.

A CABLIST FORCE DEFEATED BY THE BOYALISTS. MADRID, Feb. 8, 1878. General Lome has defeated and captured the Barlist leader, General Agana.

PIO NONO AND DON CARLOS.

EN HOLINESS' ADVICE TO THE SPANISH PRE

MADRID, Feb, 8, 1876. It is reported that the Pope has written a letter to Don Carlos, in which he expresses sympathy for but advises him to reconsider his determination to continue the war, as the dignity of the Catholic Church in Spain has been vindicated and the rights of the clergy recognized by King

BISMARCK.

THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR BECOMING PATIGUED

LONDON, Feb. 4—5:30 A. M.
A Berlin despatch to the Cologne Gazette says
Frince Bismarck is suffering from a nervous af-

It is rumored among the members of the Upper House that the Prince intends to retire shortly after his sixtleth birthday.

The Gazette does not give entire credit to the last statement.

ROME.

A FOREIGNERS' FETE IN HONOR OF GARIRALDI. ROME, Feb. 8, 1875. The English and Americans in Rome give banquet in honor of Garibaldi to-morrow night.

MEXICO.

A DEFAULTING MERCHANT ABSCORDS FROM THE CAPITAL

HAVANA, Feb. 8, 1875 A well known Mexican merchant has absconded from the City of Mexico, leaving liabilities to the amount of \$600,000. Several failures of small firms are expected.

THE PANAMA ISTHMUS. DISTURBANCES AT ASPINWALL-BRITISH RECLA

Eingston, Jam., Feb. 3, 1878.

Disturbances are reported in Aspinwall, in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Pigott, a British subject. MATION AGAINST INSULT.

A man-of-war cas been ordered from this port

Aspinwall to support the British Consul, who has been assaulted.

CUBA.

CAPITALISTS COMBINING FOR SPECULATION IN THE ABMY COMMISSARIAT.

HAVANA, Feb. 3, 1876 The Fos de Cuba says the Captain General favors the scheme of a number of capitalists to provide for and take charge of the subsistence department of the army. As a guarantee of reimburse portion of the receipts from export duties is to be set aside, and the combination is to be permitted to take part in the collection of said duties.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH COLLECTION IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Feb. 3, 1875.

WASHINGTON

The President's Efforts to Influence Legislation.

TIME-WASTING IN CONGRESS.

Republicans Rebelling Under the Party Lash.

Reciprocity Defeated in the Senate.

Important Conference on the Government Finances.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE PROPOSED "STRONG MEASURES" AGAINST THE SOUTHERN STATES-BUMORS OF REPUB-LICAN DISSENSIONS-A DESPRIBATE STRUGGLE AT HAND.

Both sides in both houses are becoming excited. The session is drawing near its close, and but a few days remain in which one side hopes to pass a series of "strong measures," so called, against the Southern States, while the other side means, if

possible, to prevent their adoption.
"Why not let the majority have their way? They
will only rush to ruin;" was said to a democratic Congressman to-day, and he replied, "We can't afford it. Such measures as the Civil Bights bill give the President too great power to harass our Deople, and by means of designing and unsorupulous agents to cause disturbances. The Civil Rights bul alone would be a very potent means of intimidation. It would give the President power to carry most of the Southern States by the mere authority to make arrests, which it gives him. Add to it, as they propose, an sot allowing him, at his discretion, to declare martial law in Southern districts, and there is nothing to prevent him from plunging our States into disorder whenever he chooses. His agents may first harass and annoy the people and make arrests indiscriminately just on the eventual election—as it is shown Packard. on the eve of an election—as it is shown Packard did in the last Louisiana election—and, if anywhere the people can be goaded into resistance, he may declare martial law. We must resist the passage of such laws here in Congress. It is our duty to our people."

It has taken longer and been more difficult for

than they anticipated, and it is by no means certain that there will not be a break in the ranks at a critical moment. It is certain that the brains of the House on the republican side are at heart opposed to "strong measures for the South." The ablest repub lican members are those who most rejuctantly see their party lead into what they believe to be grave blunders and wrongs in the proposed legislation for the South. Taese men, for she most part, strongly dislike to break with their party, but they are getting irritable under the lash of Butler, and there are enough of them, if they had a leader, to complete their organization to defeat

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S VI EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE CONGRESSIONAL AC-TION BEGARDING AREANSAS-A NEW REVOLU-TIONABY QUESTION FOR THE SENATE-WILL AN ARMED POLICE ENSUE?

While Senator Morrill was speaking sgainst the While Senator Morrill was speaking against the Canadian reciprocity scheme in the Senate His Excellency the President was holding a council in the Capitol, which lasted an hour and a half, and included among its members Senators Morton, Clayton, Dorsey, West and Sameron. The subject of discussion was Arkansas. The House Arkansas Committee will probably make their re-Arkaness Committee will probably make their report to-morrow, that there is no cause for interference in Arkaness affairs, Mr. Ward alone making
a minority report. The long deliberations of the
committee began of late to excite alarm among
the administration men, and the President
appears to have taken the question vigorously
into his own hands. He could do nothing with the Senate for help. Yesterday a memorial of Brooks was introduced in the Senate, and to-day Senator but he was compelled to leave out the request for recommendations. So there will be a Message on Arkansas affairs, or at least an Executive report. In his annual Mes-sage His Excellency said, "As Congress is now in-vestigating the affairs of Arkansas I have declined to interfere;" but, though he has not interfered with troops and arms, there being no excuse for so doing, it is no secret here that he has strongly desired such Congressional action as would cause the overthrow of Garland. It is privately asserted by credible persons that he caused the House committee to know his desire in the matter. An committee to know his desire in the matter. An influential Arkansaian, who has been here for some weeks watching the course of afairs, said to-day that His Excellency felt very strongly on the question, and that in conversation with him a lew days ago he said that "something must be done in the Arkansas matter or else, even if the benate did recognise the Kellogg government, it would not settle matters in Louisiana fimily, because, if what has been done in Arkansas in the overturning of a State government is allowed to remain uncorrected and unrebuked the very same thing may be done in Louisiana, and is likely to be attempted under the influence of this kind of encouragement before the next session of be attempted under the influence of this kind of encouragement before the next session of Congress. His Excellency went on to say that the law and the record of facts in the Arkanese matter showed a clear case of the overthrow of a republican form of government and the combination of lawless men to set at defiance the fixed barriers of both State and national authority. He closed the interview, said this informant, by an agreement to go to the Senate to see certain Senators on the matter to-day, and suggested the offering of a resolution calling on him for information and for such evidence as he has, which demonstrates the necessity of Congressional action to reinstate Brooks. It is reported by Arkaness men here that His Excellency uses strong terms in speaking of Judge reported by Arkansas men here that His Excellency uses strong terms in speaking of Judge Poland and his committee, and the Brooks partisans assert that he will send in a special message urging that Congress should not fail to put down what he is said to call the "wrongs and insurrectionary proceedings in Arkansas." It is probable, therefore, that there will be an Arkansas question as well as a Louisiana question in Congress, and it begins to be seen that, as in the Louisiana matter, the President did not wait for the insuractions of Congress, nor even for the report of the House Committee, before acting in a very decisive manner, so in the Arkansas matter he does not mean to accept the insas matter he does not mean to accept the in-dependent action of Congress or the report of the Congressional Committee, but throws his influence vigorously upon one side, and that, as it happens, the side of revolution and the side against which

the committee are about to report. THE CIVIL RIGHTS DEBATE IN THE HOUSE-A VOTE TO BE HAD TO-MORROW.

In the House the Civil Rights oill was taken up and made the day very lively. General Butler got into a rage and spoke of Southern whites as mur-derers. A Southern member retorted that it would be "more proper to call Butler a Archbishop Perché and Rev. Patrick Allen, of New Orleans, are in this city, collecting funds for a Catholic church in Louistana. It was rumored in New Orleans that Father Allen was dead. The report is without foundation. Father Allen is in parass health.

Burderer for banging a man at New Orleans than at New Orleans than to call the people of the South murderer." The debate occupied the whole day and at five o'clock the House took a recess and gave the evening session to speeches. The vote will be taken to-morrow at three o'clock. The bill is the old Sanate bill.

Committee. This was a necessary arrangement under the rules, and, accordingly, if the bill passes the House it will have to go back to the Senate to be approved there. It was said at the last session that His Excellency the President would not sign the Senate bill, but no doubt seems to be entertained now on that subject.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. S. 1874. ERCRETARY BRISTOW IN CONFERENCE WITH THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE-DIVERSE VIEWS ON THE BEVENUE AND NATIONAL DEST-LOCAL INTERESTS ANTAGONISTIC.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Assistant Secretary Conant met all the members of the Ways and Means Committee to-night at the rooms of the Secretary to talk over the subject of inof the Secretary to talk over the subject of in-creased customs and internal revenue in order to fulfil the pledge of the government in providing annually for the sinking fund under the act of 1862. The Secretary said he did not intend to recommend anything to the committee, but what he had to say would be merely in the form of suggestions. It had been claimed by some since the end of the war, would show that the spirit of the act had been literally complied with, but he did not himself take that view. His construction was that the act of 1862 required at least one per cent to be set apart for a sinking fund and that it must be done every year. On this basis, therefore, the demand of the Treasury would be for thirty odd millions asked for in a previous communication. The members of the committee then asked if he had made up a statement showing the exact reduction of the in-terest bearing debt since the passage of the only spoken of in round numbers, some-thing over three hundred million dollars, but that he would furnish the committee with a de-tailed and accurate statement by eleven o'clock to-morrow, at which time it was agreed to meet at their room in the Capitol. It was the general view of the members that the object contemplated by the act of 1862 had been furfilled, but if it had not been, then the deficit was equal to the surplus of eighteen months, or about \$45,000,000. It was freely said also, that the necessities of the Treasury do not appear so great as to coerce an agreement among the representatives of diverse interests. The Secretary did not hesitate to say that he had changed his mind taxing whiskey, for it was a question whether it would yield additional revenue with the expense of the machinery necessary to collect it. The impression prevailed that if any bill were proposed it should consist of very few items; and white the members had but little objection to the restoration of the ten per cent tax it was urged that it would meet with serious opposition among a number of members of Congress, without regard to party. Mr. Dawes, for instance, feit that it would not be politic to impose an additional duty on articles entering into the manufactures of New England, and Beck and Burchard alike were opposed to any increase of the tax on tobacco or whiskey, or to disturbing the tariff on hemp and dax. Mr. Fester, of Ohio, objects to any measure which will impose further internal tax on the production of native wines, as it would interfere with the West-ern grape growers and the manufacture of sparkling and still wines. Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiana, is uncompromisingly opposed to any tax bill which does not put a high duty on sugar. Niblack, Kasson and Waldron were indifferent as to any special articles, but think it will be a serious matter to attempt to restore articles now on the iree list to a dutiable list, notably tea creased taxation and every measure that will benefit the people of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Wood and Roberts, both of New York, though at variance on the political policy of the administration, incline to the opinion that economy and retrenchment would give to the country an impetus that would revive confidence and increase the revenues without requiring much tariff tinkering. In a word, there is not to-night the probability of the Ways and Means Committee agreeing upon a tax bill, and unless His Excellency, the President, vetoes the "Little Tariff bill" to-morrow it will become a law without his signature.

NEW ASSIGNMENTS OF SUPERVISORS OF INTER-NAL REVENUE—OBJECT OF THE CHANGES. The Scoretary of the Treasury has issued an order making the following transfers of supervi-

Supervisor Sutton, of Philadelphia, to go to St. Louis; McDonald, of St. Louis, to Philadelphia; Hedrick, of Iowa, to Chicago; was introduced in the Senate, and to-day Senator Clayton moved a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all the information he has relative to Arkansas affairs, not before reported, together with recommendations. The senate of the senate all the information he has relative to Arkansas affairs, not before Perry, of North Carolina, to Iowa, to Chicago; week.

Mun, of Rindsas, to New York; Powers, or Dawis, (rep.) of Mass., opposed an assign ment for this day week, stating that all the appropriation bills must be considered within that the necessity of the recommendations. cinnati. Hunt, of New Orleans, has just been appointed to his place and will be permitted to re-

pointed to his place and will be permitted to remain, according to his first assignment.

The supervisors are directed to be at their new headquarters by the 18th inst. To each supervisor will be assigned two special agents, other than those who have heretofore served with him. The names of these latter, with their new assignments, are not obtainable. This order is made at the request of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Douglass, who urged its proof Internal Revenue Douglass, who urged its propriety on Richardson, but without effect. Secretary Bristow not only had the good sense to perceive the benefits that will doubtresult from the change, also the "backbone" requisite to issue temporary, and are made solely to secure greater efficiency in the service. In his new field each efficiency in the service. In his new field each supervisor will find himself free from any entangling alliances of a political or purely friendly sort, and if the measure is productive of good results, it will possibly be some time before the officers are changed back again. It was mentioned in these despatches last fall that there was a disposition to get rid of supervisors allogether, as some of them had come to be little more than active wirepullars. to be little more than active wirepuliers for Senators who had secured their appointments. This change of stations will obviate, at least for the time, any necessity for recommending that the office be abolished.

PINCEBACK'S BETTER PROSPECTS. Pinchback begins to believe that he will secure his seat after all. There is a report that His Excellency, who was known to be opposed to his admission, has thought better of it in his desire to have the Kellogg government recognized. It is also said that those republican Senators who cannot make up their minds to vote for his admission will be persuaded to absent themselves.

tomaty to call upon the President for recommen

Mr. CLAYTON consented to striking out that part of the resolution objected to, and, as smended, it was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., introduced a bill to amend the act for the creation of a court for the adjudication of claims and the disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under the award of the Geneva Tribundl. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of lil., presented a resolution adopted by a meeting of citizens of Chicago in lavor of the passage of a bill to establish a branch mint at Chicago. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of General, W. H. Emory, United States Army, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. CLATTON consented to striking out that par

He also introduced a bill authorizing the retirement of General W. H. Emory, United States Army, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier General. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CAMBRON, (rep.) of Pa., called up the House bill appropriating \$25,800 to defray the expenses of entertaining His Majesty King Kalakaua during his visit to this country. Passed.

Ma. ANTRONE, (rep.) of R. I., submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to transmit to the Senate a copy of the contract made for a statue to Admiral Farragut together with copies of any papers in relation thereto. Agreed to.

THE CANABIAN ERCIPROCITY TERATY.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., called up the resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, protesting against the ratification of the proposed Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, and addressed the Senate in opposition to the treaty. Mr. Morrill said he would endeavor to show that the treaty would be a very bad bargain, as we had no revenue to spare, and it would have a bad effect upon the agricultural interests of the country as well as upon the find in tany merits, but its demerits were very great. He spoke of the old treaty and said it began with the balance of tread \$8,000,000. In layor of the United States, and ended with a balance to be paid in specie of \$30,000,000 in one year against us. He argued that the proposed treaty would not promote annexation, and hoped that Senators would not be deceived by the pre-ent commercial careases of our Canadian irlends, who seek to extinguish the memory of their conduct during our civi. war, not by the pare to receive. It was absurd to say that sanckation would be the natural consequence of reciprocity. The proposed treaty would had this country twenty-four years, happen what may, hampering us in times of peace and cutting our sixth series of the contended that

THE TREATY WAS UNONSTITUTIONAL.

And quoted from a number of documents in support thereof. The result of it upon the fisher would be detrimental. We had already surrendered more than we

of British subjects at the expense of the constitu-tion.

Mr. RAMSET, (rep.) of Minn., presented resolu-tions of the Legislature of Minnesota in favor of a preliminary survey of a route for a canal from the navigable waters of the St. Croix River to connect them with Bay Superior. Referred to the Commit-tee on Commerce.

The Senate then, at four o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and, aiter a short time, the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1878.

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay the widow of the late Commodore Woolsey his pay to the end of the present fiscal year. Passed. Various propositions requiring unanimous con-sent were made by many members, but Mr. Bur LER, (rep.) of Mass., insisted on the regular order, which was, whether the House would now consider his motion to reconsider the vote of last session by which the Civil Rights bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The vote resulted—

yeas 147, nays 91.

The question then was, Shall the reference be reconsidered? and it was carried—yeas 151.

A special order having previously been assigned for one o'clock to-day—being the bill for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and of the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock Rivers, the Civil Rights bill was about to pass over when Mr. HAWLET, (rep.) of Ill., who had charge of the Gaual bill, said he did not want it to stand in the way of the Civil Rights bill, and he asked that it be postponed till this day

time; also the Tax and Tarin bills, if they were to be considered at all, and that the necessity of the government of the permit bill to consent to any such arrangement as was presented.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked the Speaker to indicate how the Hennepin Canal bill could be postponed until after the Civil Rights bill was disposed of without losing any of its present advantage.

The SPEAKER stated that it could be postponed by a majority vote, a motion to reconsider entered, and that that motion could be called up at any time.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Rithois, thereupon moved its postponement until the day after the Civil Rights bill is disposed of.

Mr. LITCHFIELD, (dem.) of Ill., objected to its postponement, remarking that the Hennepin Canal bill was of far greater importance than the Civil Rights bill, and he did not wish it jeopardized.

Mr. CESSNA, (rep.) of Pa.—It will be jeopardized

dized.

Mr. Cessna, (rep.) of Pa.—It will be leopardized a great deal more if pushed now.

Mr. Hawley's motion was agreed to—yeas 134, navs 92.

a great deal more if pushed now.

Mr. Hawley's motion was agreed to—yeas 134, nays 92.

Nork.—The Hennepin Canal bill, by this action, stands in a better condition than it would have done if pressed to-day, because as such bills are excluded from the rule adopted yesterday, prohibiting flibustering, it would probably have been filloustered on to-day by the democrats, so as to keep off action on the Civil Rights bill, and the republicans might have get rid of it by voting to lay it on the table. It will be liable to neither of these dangers when it comes up next week.

Mr. BUTLER thereupon withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote referring the Civil Rights bill to the Judiciary Committee and the question was then on ordering the bill to be engressed and read a third time. He asked the Speaker whether the previous question on it could be seconded to-day under the new rule adopted yesterday.

The SPEAKER said that it could be by a majority of two-thirds.

Mr. BUTLER said he rather despaired of getting a two-thirds majority, and he went on to state how he proposed to manage the bill. He would first yield to a motion to substitute the Secaute bill for the House bill. Then he would yield to Mr. White, of Alabama, to offer another substitute. Then he would yield to a motion to a mend by striking out all relating to schools. In this way all shades of republican opinion might have ther ideas voted upon.

Ar. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, thereupon offered

apon.

Ar. CESSNA, of Pennsylvania, thereupon offered the Senate bill as a substitute.

Mr. White, (rep.) of Ala., also offered a substi-

mot make up their minds to vote for his admission will be persuaded to absent themselves.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1875.

THE RECIPROCITY TREAT WIFE THE DOMINION REFERENCE BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, had before them the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. There were some expressions of views, but the treaty having but few, if any friends, it was rejected without a division.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1875.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a memoral of the Chief of the Choctaw Nation of indians, in regard to the fulfilment of treaty obligations. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CLAYTON, (rep.) of Ark., submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public Interest, to transmit to the Senate such information as is in his possision, and not herectoiore sent to Congress, respecting affairs in Arkansas, together with such recommendations as he may deem proper in reference thereto.

Mr. JOHNSTON, (dem.) of Va., objected to the later part of the resolution, and said it was not customer and the resolution and said it was not customer and the resolution, and said it was not customer and the resolution and said it was not customer and the resolution and said it was not customer and the resolution and said it was not customer and the resolution and said it was not customer and the content of the content

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of ind., criticised that portion of the boll which imposes more than ordinary penalties.

Mr. Butler in replying to him referred to portions of the Southern people as "canditti," horse thieves and assassins, who rode around at night in disguise and uniformed, and remarked that the gentleman from indians (Mr. Niblack) ought to set his iace against such doings.

Mr. Niblack inquired whether, if the majority of the Southern people were liable to that charge, sell-government was not a failure?

Mr. Butler replied that he did not make that charge against the majority of the people of the South. He referred to an attempt on the part of the minority to govern in those States, and said that it was to prevent that, that this and kindred measures were required.

CNPLEASANT FERSONALITIES.

Mr. McLean, (dem.) of Texas, asked Mr. Butler why he had called the Southern people horse thieves and canditti.

Mr. Butlers and the had only applied his remark to the minority of the people there. There were as good men South as there were anywhere. (Laughter.) He only applied his remark to the minority of the people there. There were as good men South as there were anywhere. (Laughter.) He only applied his market to the men South who went around at night murdering negroes and to those who justified them in it, and he was against both those classes.

Mr. McLean made a remark inaudible to any except persons close to him, out which turned out to be that the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) was the only murderer that he knew on the floor, as he had murdered a man in New Orleans.

to be that the member from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) was the only murderer that he knew on the floor, as he had murdered a man in New Orleans.

After Mr. Butler had yielded the floor taits remark of Mr. McLean's was reported to him, when Mr. Butler again took the floor and characterized Mr. McLean's language as improper, ungentlemannly and ruffinally, and said that the time had gone by when such language could affect him.

Mr. Laman, (dem.) of Misa, asked the Speaker whether this language of Mr. Butler was parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER—I have applied it to nobody. I say the day has gone by when that kind of language can affect anybody.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.—The whole thing does not amount to shucks. Let it go.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., to Mr. Butler—Don't make any mas about that. You are beaten at home, and we are all right here, too.

Mr. McLean—The gentleman (Mr. Butler) spoke of the Southern people as banditti, horse thieves and assassins. If I misunderstood him I withdraw my remark; but if I did not misunderstand him, then I reiterate my remark and do not retract anything. Let him understand that.

Mr. BUTLER—Can it be possible that any man on this floor could nave understood me as saying that all the people of the South were murderers or horse theves? I said that the minority there was attempting to rule by such means.

BUTLER REGRETS NOT HANGING MORE SOUTHERNERS.

After a scene of excitement and confusion the objectionable words used by Mr. McLean were reduced to writing and read from the Cierk's cesk, when the Speaker ruled them out of order, and remarked that if he had neard them uttered he would necessarily have called the gentleman to order.

Mr. McLean—I addressed that remark to the gentleman himself—not to the House.

Mr. Butlers—I think I ought to be permitted to state that if I had understood the remark, so far from taking any offence at being loid that I had hanged a man in New Orleans, Lanould nave gloried in it, and the trouble with the country is that I did not hang more as I ought to hav

mentary.

Mr. Burner pleaded that his words were characterization of the language and not of the

man.

Mr. LAMAR asked the Speaker whether a member had a right to characterize the language of another member as improper, ungentlemanly and ruffianly. He made the point from no other motive than that of regulating the decorum and proprieties of debate.

The SPEAKER remarked that it was clearly unparliamentary, no matter what the provocation was.

The SPRAKE Foundation of the gentleman's (Mr. parliamentary, no matter what the provocation was.

Mr. Butler—Which of the gentleman's (Mr. McLean's) associates called min to order?

Mr. GLOVER, (dem.) of Mo.—Which of the sentleman's (Mr. Butler's) associates called him to order?

Mr. COX—Thompson (an allusion to Mr. Butler's successor). (Laughter.)

Mr. McLean—i have withdrawn my remark, and I inquire whether the gentleman (Mr. Butler) has withdrawn his?

Mr. STORM, (dem.) of Pa.—This thing has gone far enough. I insist on the regular order.

Mr. Broke, (dem.) of Pa.—This thing has gone far enough. I insist on the regular order.

Mr. Butler yielded the remainder of his hour to Mr. Lynch. (rep.) of Miss., who proceeded to advocate the bill in a written speech. sis declared that the colored people did not want social rights. They had enough of them alreads. What shey wanted was protection in their public rights. If on the way between Mississippi and Washington States of Kentucky and Tennessee he was not treated as a human being, but as a brite, and was compelled to occupy a smoking car night and day with drunkards and gambiers. If the colored people were not protected in their public rights, then our boasted civilization was a traud. republican institutions a failure, the social system a disgrace and religion a farce.

Mr. Finox, (dem.) of Ohio, argued against the bill as a violation of the principles of the constitution. He characterized the proposed legislation as vicious and hurtful. There had not been a single instance brought before Congress of any southern State denying to colored citizens any political privileges or immunities. This bill, however, sought to establish social equality. The great danger to the country was the usurpation of the general government, both in a civil and military sense, and the only safety was in coming back to the old parties.

back to the old parties.

The House, at five o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven, the evening session to be exclusively for debate on the Civil Rights bill.

EVENING SESSION.

There was an immense audience in the galleries this evening to listen to the debate on the Civil Rights bill; but there was not so much interest manifested in it by the members themselves, for there were but few seats in the Chamber occupied. Mr. Parker, (rep.) of Mo., occupied the cnair, and the debate was opened by Mr. Storm, (dem.) of Pa., who opposed the bill as dangerous to the peace of the country, as unnecessary and uncalled for, and as having had the seal of popular disapprobation set upon it at the late elections.

Mr. Whirehead, (dem.) of Va. followed on the same side, representing the irritating effect which the bill will have on the people of the South, and intimated that in retallation the cotton and to-bacco of the South would be shipped to Europe from Southern ports, and that the Southern people would deal directly with the people of Europe.

Mr. Harris, (rep.) of Mass., inquired of Mr. Harris, (rep.) of Mass., inquired of Mr. Hynch, of Mississippi, that he was forced to occupy a smoking car on the railroads in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Whirehead as to the statement made to-day by Mr. Lynch, of Mississippi, that he was forced to occupy a smoking car on the railroads in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Mr. Whirehead as to the statement made to-day by those States; but he knew that within two or three weeks he rode in a railroad car with a corocad man and woman, nice, well behaved people. So far as he knew Mr. Lynch would get in virginia as good accommodations at a hotel as the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Harris) would, though he might not be placed at the same table or lodged in the same room.

Mr. Rainer, (rep.) of S. C., intimated that he, as a colored man, would not be allowed to ride in the common street cars in Riommond.

Mr. Hirthead did not know how that was, as he had not been in Richmond for about wo years, he detended the reputation of the people of his State, saying that its public men were not tainted with Crédit Mobilier, Sanborn contracts, Pacific Mail subsidies, Jay Cooke issilures

mext Congress. The bill would do the colored men no good, but would produce irritation and bad leeing.

Mr. Cain, (rep.) of S. C., advocated the bill and declared that there would be no real enduring peace in the land so long as 5,000,000 of people were deprived of their rights and so long as discorimination was made against them. Much of his speech was in criticism of Mr. Whitehead's remarks. He sneered at the idea of there being bad blood between the races at the South when statistics showed that there were over 1,700,000 mulations in the country. That was not much evidence of bad blood. (Laughter,) if the negroes would only cease to be republicans and vote the straight-only democratic ticket there would be no bad blood between them. As to social equality, he dericed it as a bugbear. Why, said he, do you suppose that I would introduce into my family a class of white men whom I see in the country? Do you suppose so for one moment? Why, sir, there are men who occupy places on this floor for whom I have great respect, and yet I would be very careful how I should introduce them into my family. (Laughter,) I should oe afraid that their old haotts, acquired beyond Mason and bixon's line, might return, and (with great dramatic effect) "stir up bad blood." (Lond laughter.)

Mr. itankis, of Massachusetts, spoke in support of the bill as a measure that would abolish every remaining distinction between the white ireeman and the black freeman.

He was followed by Mr. Rainky. (rep.) of S. C. on the same since, who declared that he had seen the bones and dust of dead slaves taken from a cemetery and used to fill up the mud holes in the streets of Richmond. If there was no kindly feeling toward poor dead slaves have could it be expected that there would be any toward the Ireedmen who were struggling to get on the same plane with the whites?

Mr. Rafier, (rep.) of Ala., also spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Lawar, (dem.) of Miss., made a brief protest against the bill, as disastrous to the peace, prosperity and appliances

WISCONEIN.

ELECTION OF HOM. ANGUS CAMEBON TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE-DEFEAT OF CARPEN TER-SERTCH OF THE NEW SENATOR.

MILWAURER, Feb. 8, 1875.
The eleventh ballot for United States Senator, taken this morning, resulted in the choice of Hom.

J. Clark

The election of Mr. Cameron was brought about the condition of the democrats with the colling republicans. The latter offered the democrats four names from which they might choose a candidate—Judge Cole, ex-Governor Lewis, General Guppy and Hon. Angus Cameron. The democratic Guppy and Hon. Angus Cameron. The democratic caucus last night nominated Mr. Cameron conditionally upon his acceptance of the platform that includes bard money, tariff for revenue only and the supremacy of civil authority in time of peace.

Mr. Cameron, the Senator-elect, was born in Caledonia, Livingston county. New York, in 1826, he came to Wisconsin in 1837, and has served six years in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the Assembly in 1857. He is a lawyer and a prominent member of the Episcopal Church.

WEST VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON, Feb. 3, 1875,
The joint beliet, to-day, in the West Virginia
Legislature for United States Senator resulted as
follows:—Walker, 22; Goff, 16; Price 15; Braunan,
13; Johnson, 8; Camden, 6; Faulkner, 4; Dennis, 3;
Pendleton, 1.

CLOSE OBSERVERS OF HUMANITARIAN TEN dencies must have noticed that nothing is so common among the working classes, male and 'emale, as old uccers, which resist all ordinary applications for their removal. GLENN'S SOLPHOR NOS WILL have been deverywhere. Depot, GRITTENION'S, No. 7 Sixth av.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST AND AS GOOD as the best—\$4 gentlemen's SHOKS.

CANTRELL, 241 Fourth evenue.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN TREATING Rupture.—The BLASTIC TRUS. 63 Broadway, has super-seded all other varieties of metal trusce, and worn com-fortably night and day, soon cures Herals. A -SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS, BELTS, KNEE Caps. Abdominal Supporters. Suspensory Bandages Shoulder Braces and Crutches at MARSH'S Truss office No. 2 Vessy street. Lady in attendance.

A.—RUPTURES AND PHYSICAL DEFORMITIES successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey street opposite St. Paul's church.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYM, corner Fulton evenue and Boerum street.
One Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"BROWN'S BROW GRIAL TROCURS." for Coughs. Colds and Broughlal Affec-tions, stand first in public layor and confidence: this re-sult has been acquired by a test of many years.

BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS OF THE HANDS or feet, Corns. Neuralgia, Pains in the Back or Jointa Sore i broat; cure guaranteed. Gills: Linksyn Iopiss of Ankonia never fails. Depot, 451 Sixth avenue, New York. All druggists. 50c. and \$1 a bottle. CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE ACTS QUICKLY, thoroughly and splendidly, imparting most natural hues, and easily applied. rold by drugglats.

BEAVY GAS BILLS.—THIS REMARK IS UNIVER-tal among consumers. DONOHUE'S PATENT EVERSA SURVERS SEVES 20 per cent, guaranteed. Lightingressed. Nearly 200,000 sold in eight weeks. Agents wanted. General Agency, 40 Cortlandt street.

LEAKY ROOFS made watertight or no charge. Call on or address ONE BOTTLE OF WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD REBRY will often ours the saverest cough or cold. Sents and \$1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

THE MOST CRUEL COUGH DIES OUT IN a few days under the quieting operation of Halm's House of Housecouth and Tax.

Pikw's Toornacas Deors cure in one minute.

THE CHARITY BALL. The Twentieth will take piace THIS EVENING

The remaining tickets may be had of the managers, or at Deimonico's corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, at \$5 each.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Price 10 cents: \$4 per annum LIFE OF & & COX PINANCIAL THREE CARD MONTE. BRADING THE BEECHER CASE.

THE TWO SOFT 'UNS, FROM THE DENNERT OF NO ART JACKSON. THE PASSING SHOW.

GAS ABOUT BOOKS, IN THE STYLE OF THE CORRUPTION IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS RMENCE OF CONGRESS.

ANDY JOHNSON AND CARL SCHURZ ON THE CES-

THE WATOR'S SCHEME FOR RAPID TRANSIS,

A.—THE HERALD ALMANAC

A. AND FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL AND FOLITS

CAL REGISTER FOR

1575

Ready for delivery to-day, at 3 P. M.

The most popular and perisect work of its kind.

Its contents go tar beyond the stereotyped matter of the so-styled alimanacs of the day and cannot wall be enumerated within the limits of an advertisement.

A brief summarry of the heads of its specialities and of its miscellaneous articles will suffice.

The election returns are published from official sources only. The most important comparative votes in each state in previous years are piaced in parallel columna Total and majority votes presented for prompt and reliable reference.

Its financial tables supply a desideratum on 'Change and in the trade and money marts long felt, the HERALD ALMANAC statistics being now recognized as standard authority on all financial transactions for each past year.

Government Securities—Daily quotations in the New

HERALD ALM ANAC statistics being now recognized as standard authority on all financial transactions for each past year.

Government Securities—Daily quotations in the New Tork and London markets.

Railway Stock—Daily quotations in the New York and London markets.

Consols—Daily quotations for 1874.

Gold—Prices of each day in the year.

Cotton—Daily quotations of all the principal brands. The Political Record embraces all the departments of the government.

Under this head will be found—Presidents and Cabinets from the formation of the government: the present Executive and Cabinet; Sens-tors and members of Porty-third and Porty-tourth Congresses to date: United States Ministers and Consuls; State Governors and Legislatures, &c.

Custom House, Sub-Trassury and Naval officers.

Law Department—Judges of Circuit and Special Terms. &c.

Law Department—Judges of Circuit and Special Terms. &c.

Law Department—Judges of Circuit and Special Army and Navy Officers Alars of appointment. &c.

Alarmace Guide—The Sun's Declination, Equation of Time. Fide Tables, &c.

Vacht Clubs and Yacht Club Officers, Names of Veneral, &c.

Missing Heirs—From first publication, new lists, &c.

mineral and exclusive.

Yacht Cluss and I sent of the Country of the Country of the Country of the Country of the Herald Almanac-isrs.
The Herald Almanac-isrs.
Heady for delivery at 2 P. M. to-day.
Twenty-five cents, postage tree.
Address HERALD ALMANAC. New York city. A. "OBSERVATIONS ON DISEASES OF WO Academy of Medicine. Mailed for Its. Address the aptron. 201 West Iwenty-second street. "This pamphies should be read by every lady."—Medical Review.

A -85 WILL SECURE THE MOST VALUABLE A. compendium of beautiful fancies that has been published in many years. F. G. De Fontaine's Cyclopedia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens." Published by E. J. HALE & SUN. 17 Murray street, and sold by all booksetlers.

A IRSATISE ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, sia, &c., mailed free to any address. AUTHUR, box 5,176 New York Post office. ART TREASURES OF ENGLAND,—THE BEST SUB-sortiotion book in the market: sold in parts and is subscribers only; four cavassers of ability wanted to so incit orders for the same.

HOWARTH & PHILLIPS, 36 Nassau street.

BRIGHT : DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, CAL-D calus, Goni, Rheumatism, Dyspejsia, Discase of the Liver, Kidneys, Biander, Prostate Gland, Prematurs, Prostration, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections incurable by general practitioners. A sixty page 12ma pamphiet, excitating their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, nethesda Minerai Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATIL, the nuthor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, No. 201 Broadway, New York.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6.122 RECEIPTS AND PROCESSES. Prics \$3. Sent free of postage, specimen index mailed free. D. & FIZGERALD, Publishers, 15 Ann street, New York.

THE SPECULATOR—A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL for reporting fereign and domestic efficial draw-ings; bride large and graph promoti capies was tree. Ad-